

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—ALICE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHENEUM, No. 255 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTON.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beecher streets.—HURRY DUFFY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—OUR HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—DAVID GARRICK.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—PRETTY DICK TURPIN.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JURNO JEM AND WILL OF THE WISP.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROBERTING IT.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third av.—DAS BRITENGAEST.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ALICE.
ERVANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner 5th av.—SIGRO MISTRELLI, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 21 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—LECTURE, "NEW YORK WE MEET."
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1873.

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THE CHARTER MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The charter meeting to-night, if attended by citizens honestly in favor of suggesting improvements to the Charter bill now before the State Legislature, might be productive of some good. But the indications are unmistakable that it is to be one of those old-fashioned Tammany gatherings so frequently drummed up when a political end is to be subserved or the wishes of the leaders are to be carried out. The well-known drummers-up of the slums of the wards have been active in securing a large attendance, and if their success should be as great as their efforts we shall have a gathering equal to the palmy days of Tweed and his merry men. The object of the leaders of the movement is to improve their own chances for office rather than to improve the proposed charter.

Another Scene in the Investigation Farce at Washington—A Glimpse of Light in the Senate.
The curtain rose and fell yesterday upon another scene of the investigation farce now being played at the Theatre Comique at Washington, generally known as the House of Representatives of the United States. The Judiciary Committee—John A. Bingham, chairman—having examined the testimony taken before Judge Poland's committee, reported that they could find therein no ground for the impeachment of any officer of the United States government, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The committee arrive at this conclusion by a road directly opposite to that travelled by Judge Poland and his associates. Their legal lore teaches them that a public officer cannot be impeached except for acts done or alleged to be done during his existing term of office. They find that the only persons who could be held liable to impeachment in the Credit Mobilier transactions are Colfax as Vice President and James Brooks in his capacity of a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad; but the acts of the former were committed before he was Vice President, and the latter has long since ceased to fill the trust he is alleged to have betrayed. Both, therefore, are held to be beyond the authority of Congress. The report does not, however, limit itself to the question of jurisdiction, but declares that so far as receiving and holding an interest in Credit Mobilier stock is concerned, there is nothing in the testimony submitted which would warrant the impeachment of the Vice President. It also travels outside the precise duty assigned to the committee, and controverts the views expressed by the Poland whitewashers as to the right of the House to expel a member for acts done in a previous Congress. The Judiciary Committee thus take issue on every point with the Investigating Committee and prepare the way for that confusion and dissension in the debate of to-day which has been relied upon to carry the whole batch of corruptionists safely through the dangers in which they have been involved.
If this report had proceeded directly from the tainted Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Bingham, it might not have excited surprise. The owner of twenty shares of the swindling Credit Mobilier stock, the recipient of the ten or twelve thousand dollars in dividends, partly cash and partly Union Pacific bonds, might well be excused for an effort to shield from punishment his partners in guilt, who could not be brought to justice without drawing down a penalty on his own head. But this plea of the statute of limitations on behalf of the bribers, the bribe-takers and the perjurers of Congress, comes from the hands of General Butler, who, despite the malicious attempts to drag his name into the Credit Mobilier infamy, has been generally looked upon as a representative who would not shrink from his duty, and who could not be induced to betray the cause of the people by any considerations of party expediency or personal obligations. Fattered by him, the report will be received by the country with astonishment and disappointment. If its reasoning with regard to the power of impeachment and expulsion be correct then the provisions of the constitution afford but little safety to the country. Let us suppose that during the Southern rebellion the President or Vice President of the United States should have been found to have been adhering to the enemies of his country, giving them aid and comfort, prior to his election. Will General Butler argue that he could not have been impeached, because the act of treason was committed prior to the commencement of his term of office? When men like the canting Caldwell and the pious Pomeroy buy their way into the United States Senate by bribery and corruption the act is committed before their term of office commences, and under General Butler's rule they could not in consequence be expelled for it. The punishment for such high crimes and misdemeanors as warrant the impeachment of a civil officer is, by the constitution, removal from office "and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States." If Colfax, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, was bribed when he received Credit Mobilier shares from Oakes Ames and drew their enormous dividends, or when he accepted a salary from a government contractor, then by the law based on the constitution he is disqualified from holding and enjoying the office of Vice President of the United States. But this penalty cannot be enforced if he is now exempt from impeachment, and the law becomes a nullity and a farce. So with the power of expulsion. Each house is the supreme judge of the qualifications of its members, and has the uncontrolled right by a two-third vote to expel a member. It is said that this power should not be exercised arbitrarily or strained beyond its constitutional limits, and General Butler argues that the rights of a constituency would be violated should a member be expelled for an act committed prior to the time they elected him to office. But would it be arbitrary or beyond a constitutional limit to expel a member for corrupt and dishonest acts done while a public officer in a former term and just brought to light? Would it be a violation of the rights of a constituency to give back into their hands an office to which they had unwittingly elected a gross corruptionist?
We leave General Butler to argue out these points as best he may, and to prove by his legal ingenuity that the Congress of the United States has no power to purify the government in the event of traitors, bribers and other felons being elected to office under the disguise of honorable men. The object of his report is too transparent to require any discussion upon its merits. It takes issue with the Poland whitewashers only for the accomplishment of a common end—to secure the escape of all the Congressional corruptionists, great and small, republican and democratic. The moral perjury of which Colfax has been guilty was not committed under a former term of office, but this as well as his other offences, is ignored by the report, for its object would be defeated if a single offender should be brought to justice. The farce will, of course, be ended to-day, and its denouement can be easily foretold. The democrats are to indignantly demand the expulsion of the petty larceny republicans as well as of their grand larceny associate, or to op-

pose the "partisan injustice" which seeks a different result. The Poland whitewashers and their followers are to defend Kelley, Garfield, Bingham and the rest, and to clamor for judgment against Brooks and Ames. The Butler free-lancers are to dash around the lines of each of these contestants and to strike for the escape of the whole batch of culprits, from Ames down to Dawes, although endeavoring to secure a political advantage through the harmless medium of a vote of censure. And this will be all! There will be no justice for the people, no adequate punishment for the dishonest public servants. As well try a burglar by a jury of thieves as endeavor to convict a corruptionist in a Congress rotten with corruption from the surface to the core.
In gratifying contrast to the action of the House committee is the attitude stated in our special Washington despatch to be taken by the Senate Investigating Committee on the cases of the Senators involved in the Credit Mobilier infamy. If their report is correctly foreshadowed it will strike a responsive chord in the popular heart that will do honor to that body. There is to be no false reasoning—no plausible excuse for corruption. Bribery is called bribery—perjury is designated by its right name. Patterson is to be expelled, Harlan censured and Wilson and Logan blamed. This is as it should be.
The people are growing weary of this trifling with the national honor. Not in this Credit Mobilier infamy alone, but in other notorious corruptions they find the party in power eager to cover up the tracks of the guilty and to evade exposure. It is notorious that the Pacific Mail subsidy was passed by the purchase of members more open and undisguised even than the stock placing of Oakes Ames. We have been assured upon good authority that the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House will show upon examination a suspicious and convincing deposit of greenbacks to a number of members within a day or two of the passage of that subsidy. It is known, too, as well as any event of the kind can be known to those not implicated in the crime, that the legislation at our own State capital in relation to the Pacific Mail Company has been secured by the grossest bribery and corruption. Yet this corporation, which endeavors to make up by extortions from the national Treasury and special benefits from the State of New York for the enormous losses incurred by reckless and improvident management, is suffered to enjoy laws which should be swept from the statute books, if only on account of the infamous means by which they have been secured. If the House of Representatives had a particle of decency left it would order the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation to be made with open doors, in the broad light of day; for in this at least no Poland whitewashers or Butler limitationists could shield the corruptionists from punishment. We might, indeed, with advantage submit to an extra session of Congress, to be devoted exclusively to investigation and purification, and there would be enough material for a prolonged session at that. A full exposure would be a wiser policy for the dominant party than its present policy of concealment. Suspicion is generally harsher than the truth. There are thousands who are now disposed to look upon the republican party as foul with corruption; to believe that from the war down it has lived and fattened on unholly plunder; that in its swindling contracts, in the money extorted from the blood of the men who sacrificed their lives for the Union, in its bounty frauds, its revenue frauds, its official stealing and bribery, it has utterly demoralized the whole national character. The action of the Senate is the first redeeming feature developed in the republican policy for some time. But if it would escape this terrible brand its majority in Congress should now heed the judgment of the people on these Credit Mobilier culprits, and drag to the light of day the operations of the Pacific Mail subsidy and of every infamous job that has been consummated by dishonest means. It will be well for a party that possesses everywhere the full power of legislation and executive action to beware how it continues to brave the just indignation of the people.
Justice to the Nation's Pensioners.
The corrupt Congress now so near its dissolution has displayed an amazing propensity for straining at economical gnats and swallowing extravagant camels. The former trait finds an illustration in the action of the Senate in altering the Pension bill, now in the hands of a conference committee of the House and Senate, that should it become a law, as it at present stands, the brave fellows who were disabled in the war for the Union and thrown, through their helplessness, on the government for the bread they eat will be shamefully cheated out of their just dues. By the words "constant" and "recommending" inserted in the bill a soldier, though on his dying bed, may be refused the degree of pension to which he is entitled. He must show that he received "constant" medical attendance before receiving his pittance; and the insertion of the word "recommending" means that the soldier cannot obtain his pension from the time it is shown to be deserved, but from the date the surgeon may happen to recommend the same. The insertion of these words in the bill was intended by the virtuous Senators who suggested them to defraud the soldiers in the interests of economy. Could anything be more mean and pitiful? The disabled soldiers of the nation deserve and should receive the care and protection of Congress, for the country has not forgotten their services nor the debt of gratitude due them. We hope, therefore, that the Conference Committee will see to it that the bill is reported and passed, shorn of the objectionable words to which we have called attention.
GERMANY AND FRANCE.—The Prussian authorities in Berlin are determined to force France to experience the humiliations of war conquest to the bitter end. The milliards of the indemnity money must continue to flow into the coffers of the German treasury with the most exact punctuality, or, otherwise, the heel of the invader may stamp a new impress on the soil of France. Belfort will be held, and we are told to-day that it will be retained, specially with the view of meeting a probable emergency which may be caused by President Thiers' overthrow. Such is the economy of the statesmanship in Berlin.

Spain—Coalition of the Alfonsists and Montpensierists—An Alfonsist Rising Expected.
All our latest news from Spain encourages the belief that clouds and darkness are again gathering over that unhappy country. Most certainly we are not permitted to believe that time is improving the situation. A despatch, special to the HERALD, informs us that an agreement has been come to between the Duke of Montpensier and the adherents of Isabella, Alfonso is to be King, Montpensier acting as Regent during the Prince's minority. The compact is to be sealed by Alfonso marrying his cousin, the youngest daughter of Montpensier, and the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande. The ex-Queen Isabella, it is said, accepts the programme. Should this report prove to be correct, it is undeniable that the cause of Alfonso will be greatly strengthened.
From other sources we learn that the Carlist insurrection in the North is much more serious and alarming than was supposed. The action at the Heights of Miravalles was one of the most vigorous which has been fought since the outbreak of the insurrection. On the Carlist side there were engaged not fewer than one thousand five hundred men, who, though finally repulsed, fought long and with great stubbornness. In some parts of the North the Carlists are still out in considerable force; and the destruction of railway stations and bridges reveals the determination with which they mean to carry on the conflict. Letters from Madrid, from well informed parties, state that an Alfonsist rising is expected to take place during the carnival. The soldiers of the garrison of Madrid are said to be in a condition bordering on insubordination, the officers being either unable or unwilling to exercise such authority as is necessary to the maintenance of discipline. The republicans, as we already know, are not agreed among themselves, some of them being in favor of a centralized, and others of them being in favor of a federal, republic. All things considered it is not at all wonderful that a feeling of insecurity should prevail among the peaceably disposed citizens of Madrid. Nothing is settled, and the growing strength of the factions makes the outlook gloomy.
In the present situation of affairs in Spain, and with the light which we enjoy, it is impossible to predict with certainty what is to be the immediate future of that unhappy country. We are willing to hope the best for the Republic. It is impossible, however, to refuse to admit that the defection of the radicals is not an encouraging sign for the final success of the present republican effort. Time and again in these columns we have said that no one of the factions was strong enough to rule, and that one of the curses of Spain was that a coalition government, which is a prime necessity, is found, after fresh experiment, to be an impossibility. It was the coalition of the Unionists and Progressists which brought Amadeus to the Spanish throne, and which, for a time, encouraged hopes of his success. It was not long, however, until the Unionists retired, and until Sagasta, at the head of the Progressists, was compelled to lean upon the Radicals. Sagasta and his friends soon went the way of Serrano and his, and Zorrilla and his radicals came to the front. The circle is complete. Zorrilla is gone with his royal master, and the situation now is only a little worse than it was after the flight of Isabella. A general election might strengthen the Republic, but it is just as likely that a general election will lead to confusion worse confounded. Spain, we fear, has much to learn and much to suffer before she attains a good and solid government, with the blessings of peace, happiness and prosperity. To conquer, Spanish politicians must learn, first of all, to stoop. If all the factions would win at the same time Spain must suffer more and more. In the present crisis a Caesar or a Cromwell might be a blessing. Out of the present troubles of Spain one consolation comes—Cuba ought to find her opportunity.
The American Carnival.
There is something to the thoughtful mind very saddening in the picture which is presented when a number of grown-up people are seen preparing with solemn deliberateness to enjoy themselves. Fun is something which we usually regard as a thing that, to be real, must be spontaneous; yet the things which make men laugh most are usually the result of considerable forethought in others. The people who create the fun rarely enjoy it; and hence, when we read of the people who prepare the pageants of Mardi Gras that will amuse the Crescent City to-day, we cannot help looking at them in the light of martyrs to public jollity. "Societies that call themselves amusing are seldom or never gay," says Berninger, and the greatest of the French balladists is a high authority on the subject. He was the soul of Parisian fun for a quarter of a century; but he always found his own amusement to be best developed when, with "a friend or two," he forgot care in his little art six stories high. But for the crowd who can laugh and for whom all this Orleansian display is being made, perhaps enough of the juice of enjoyment can be expressed to send them into ecstasies. Our correspondent from New Orleans gives us a little philosophy on the effect of maces upon the Mardi Gras. He traces the influence of the Teutonic blood putting barriers around the frolicking of the Latins in New Orleans, and shows how difficult it is for the wild abandon of the Carnival to flourish in the mixture of peoples that make up our forty millions. In Memphis we find that the Lord of Misrule raises his head a little, but not with such a merry shake as in the regions of the sun further south. The northern peoples of Europe, where the season of Shrove-tide came with frost on its beard, when they celebrated it at all, were forced indoors, and, as they could not cut capers on the green, tossed pancakes in castle or cot. But this feast of pancakes—all evils or "pan kakos" as of Pater Prout calls it, on account of the indigestible condiments—has even in England gone down a good deal since the stormy days of Puritanism. With the latter, indeed, the Lenten season was a superfluity of soul discipline, for they made the whole year a vigil and a struggle with the legions of Lucifer. So the years swing on with their changes of manners, crushing of old delights and reduction of ancient customs, first to skeletons and then to shadows. We kick out the Carnival and invent a Fourth of

July, and, no matter whether the feast be religious or patriotic in inception, it swiftly epitomizes itself into the cry, "Vive la bagatelle!"
The President's Special Message on the Northeastern Fisheries.
The President submitted to the two houses yesterday a special Message urging immediate legislation necessary to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of '07 Washington in reference to the Northeastern Fisheries. The House acted promptly and passed the bill reported by Mr. Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is to be hoped the Senate will be equally prompt when the bill comes before it. The Treaty of Washington provided that for a period of ten years citizens of the United States shall have the same liberties to fish along the coasts, bays and creeks of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland as British subjects, and shall have the same privileges to dry their nets and cure their fish as British subjects, and that, in the way of reciprocity in these concessions, the United States, for the said period of ten years, give similar fishing privileges in their seas to waters, bays and creeks to British subjects down to Delaware Bay. But inasmuch as the fishing privileges thus granted our citizens are held to be more valuable than those given in return by the United States, the treaty further provides for a settlement of this matter by arbitration, and that any sum as a balance properly due to England for the said ten years of reciprocal fishing shall be paid by the United States within a specified interval from the promulgation of the award.
From certain hints from Washington some days ago, in connection with a consultation by the President with the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and the Senate on this business, we were led to suppose that the President's anxiety in regard to the treaty on these fisheries arose from the apprehension that, unless the two houses were pushed in this matter, the Commissioners might strike the balance in favor of England, and that the time for its payment might come without any authority on the part of the Executive to hand over the money. It appears, however, that the necessity for legislation upon this branch of the subject is not particularly urgent, but that, "in addition to the claim that Great Britain may have upon the good faith of this government to consider the legislation necessary in connection with the question which that government presented as the subject of a negotiation which has resulted so favorably to this government upon other questions," the President submits, "it is of importance that the rights of American fishermen, as provided for under the treaty, should be determined before the now approaching fishing season opens, and that the serious difficulties in the fishing interest and the grave questions between the two governments that may arise therefrom be averted."
These "grave questions" apprehended were well worthy the immediate attention given them by Congress. Under our old treaty stipulations, still in force regarding these Northeastern British fisheries, the right to fish therein on the part of our fishermen is outside of one marine league from the coast line; but the great difficulty in reference to this line of exclusion has been the British construction of running it across from headland to headland of the bays along those provincial coasts, thus excluding our fishermen from all the bays between New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The results for years have been wranglings, seizures, prosecutions and threats of war between the Blue Noses and our Yankee fishermen. Now, as our fishermen understand the Treaty of Washington, they are preparing to enter the bays and creeks of the British fishing grounds for their codfish and mackerel this season; but if the Treaty remains unfulfilled by Congress their right to enter these bays and creeks will be disputed and serious trouble may follow. Hence the President's anxiety on this subject; and from the explanation we have given of the "grave questions" he hints at, should this Congress fail to meet the requirements of the treaty, we think it highly probable that an extra session will be called to discharge this duty.
The Committee of Finance on the Banking Tax.
The bankers have been petitioning Congress for the removal of all taxes on banking institutions, and the Senat Committee of Finance, which has had the matter under consideration, has properly reported that no legislation is required at present on the subject. The bankers are not contented with their enormous profits, and want to be relieved of their share of burdens which all others have to bear. The report says:—"It is not even pretended that banks and bankers are not receiving ample profits from their business; and if it had been, the returns by the Comptrolle of the Currency, showing dividends averaging a fraction over ten per cent for several years past, with a constantly increasing surplus, would have refuted the pretence." This strikes the question at the root. It is the strongest argument against exempting banking from taxation. Under the remark of "constantly increasing surplus," independent of over ten per cent dividends, a vast amount of profits is covered. It would be interesting to know what the amount is. With from five to six per cent gratuity from the government on their circulation and seven to eight per cent profit, at least, on their capital, hides other advantages, the banks cannot be making on an average less than fourteen per cent. Those that are properly managed make more. In view of the stupendous ft to the national banks of a national circulating medium worth over twenty millions a yet their demand to be relieved of taxation is something like cool assurance. The Finance Committee has wisely ignored their absurd claim.
RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—THE KRIVAN DIFFICULTY.—Count Schouvaloff is to replace Count Brunnow at the Court of St. James. Prince Gortschakoff is about to submit to the government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo-Russian commission to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan. This looks like peace. Russia, however, does not halt in her march towards the contry of the contumacious Khan, and the Moscow Gazette informs the world that the establishment of a neutral zone, with Afghanistan as an intermediary be-

tween Great Britain and Russia, will accelerate rather than prevent a collision between these two Powers. Count Schouvaloff is a special friend of the Czar, and, unless he himself were personally acceptable and his mission were one of conciliation, it is but little likely that in the present crisis he would be sent to London.
British Beams and Yankee Notes.
Rockless as some American officials are proved, we find that our English cousins have little cause to stand aghast in surprised astonishment at political profligacy as shown by Tammany and Credit Mobilier disclosures. The Liverpool Courier tells us that within twenty years there has been expended upon the British Navy one billion and forty-five million dollars. As an indication of how part of this vast sum—larger by nearly fifty million dollars than the French indemnity—has been drained from the exchequer, we are told the prices paid for stores vary from twenty to sixty per cent above market rates. To one firm one hundred dollars per ton was paid for building a composite gunboat, while for another precisely like it another firm received one hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents per ton. For anchors and cables alone the Crown paid over a million of dollars in excess of market value; yet the Northumberland spit herself against the Hercules because "her cable snapped off short" and the anchor she then let go "would not hold." Government ships have been sold for the price their timbers would have brought if sold for firewood, and less than the iron would bring as pig iron of the most inferior quality. In twenty-seven investigated cases the Admiralty actually "bought back the old copper from the purchaser of a ship at a larger price than that for which they had sold the ship itself, including copper, costly engines and valuable stores." It would take very sharp Yankee financiering to equal such official jobbery. But the British investigation proved that even as high as five times the price of the ship had been got back by favored buyers from the Admiralty for the old copper which formed part of a purchase. As a parallel to the facility with which Court House bills, which covered the cost of acres of carpets and unlimited building materials for the "Boss" and his friends, were passed by our municipal Board of Audit, we may call attention to the admission of Admiral Berkeley, that, as Junior Lord of the Admiralty, he signed away vast sums of money upon papers he knew nothing about, having been told that all he had to do was to notice that certain names and ticks were upon the documents he spent three hours a day in executing. From these revelations it seems that John Bull may properly be advised to pluck the beam from his own eyes before seriously disturbing himself over the unpleasant notes which offend the sight of Brother Jonathan.
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
Oliver Ames is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Bishop Young, of Florida, is at the St. James Hotel.
Lord Durven, an English nobleman, is in Louisville, Ky.
Colonel R. W. Jenkins, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.
Ex-Congressman T. A. Jencks, of Rhode Island, is at the Astor House.
General L. P. Pierce, of Baltimore, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.
The Earl and Countess of Cathness are at the Arlington, in Washington.
Westward, ho!—A Western paper calls Oakes Ames the "King of Spades."
Mme. Rochefort is again in health and daily promenades about Versailles.
Ex-Governor A. Saunders, of Nebraska, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
M. Pauline d'Ivoy, an attaché of the French Legation, is in town, at the Albemarle Hotel.
Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, of the United States Navy, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.
W. A. Pile, our Minister to Venezuela, yesterday arrived at the Astor House from Washington.
Ex-Congressman S. Newton Pettus, of Meadville, Pa., is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.
Oakes Ames has put his foot on many a pious-share. Will he now stand the "hazard of the fiery ordeal?"
Judge Dick Busted seems to be getting up a surprise party of his own in Alabama, in connection with the United States Senatorship.
The widow of ex-President Polk recently gave a public reception to the members of the Tennessee Legislature at her residence in Nashville.
Oakes Ames' brows are said to be ploughed with the furrows of care. What harrowing thoughts must have disturbed his fallow brain lately.
A bill is before the Kentucky Legislature to abolish the whipping post, upon the passage of which all the little petty larceny duffers will rejoice.
Mr. William Whiting, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Whiting is an aspirant for the place Senator Henry Wilson is about to vacate.
General Albert Pike, formerly the fiery poet of Arkansas, now a mild-mannered counselor in Washington, yesterday arrived at the Coleman House.
M. Lacroix, foster brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, has just died. He was a fine architect, and designed the Elysee, St. Leu and l'Alae du Vestnet.
How American women are appropriated abroad is illustrated by the statement that nearly all the officers of Victor Emmanuel's household are equipped with American wiles.
It is stated that 20,000 colored people have left Southwestern Georgia for Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas within the last two years. Now is the time for foreign immigration to "close up the gap."
Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senator elect from Kentucky, is about to leave Owensboro for Washington city. He will resume his seat in the Senate, having already been a member, at the special session on the 4th of March.
The liquor dealers in Indiana having raised \$250,000 for a legislative bribery fund, a spirited investigation is going on to ascertain who among the members of the Legislature have pocketed the biggest share. Beware of Indiana "tangiefout" after this.
An exchange has discovered that pet and other names may be thus utilized:—For a sport's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; the wife of a Credit Mobilier Congressman, "Liza."
Mrs. Clem, who has been on trial half a dozen times, more or less, for murder, in Indiana, receives her visitors in the State Prison at Jeffersonville in a "lady-like manner." She reads the Indianapolis papers daily, and her counsel may expect soon to get her up to such an insanity pitch as to risk the chances of another trial.
A rather unique marriage occurred in a town near Schenectady, N. Y., lately. A young woman's mother preferred a charge of vagrancy against her daughter to prevent her living with a man in an unmarried state, but the man acknowledged the girl as his wife and she was discharged. The acknowledgment had made it all right.
Rebel, the German socialist, though in prison for political offences and deprived of the right to sit in the Reichstag, has been re-elected to that body by his former constituency in Saxony. He received about four times as many votes as his opponent, a government official. This Rebel may yet prove a source of confusion to the German government.